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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 7, 1871. NO. 323.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, October 6.—The cable companies are repairing the steamer Indian Chief, now just arrived from Plymouth, where thirty-three of her crew abandoned her on account of her wretched condition and the insufficiency of provisions furnished.

PARIS, October 6.—Rochefort's sentence has been commuted from imprisonment to banishment from French territory.

A manifesto from Napoleon, on the French political situation, is about to be issued.

The Ex-Empress.

LONDON, October 6.—Ex-Empress Eugenie is expected at Torquay.

Maltreatment of Germans.

PARIS, October 6.—The Lyons Journals rail at the Versailles Government on account of the position of Count De Remusat in his correspondence with Herr Von Arnim on the maltreatment of Germans.

The New Spanish Ministry.

MADRID, October 6.—The Macampo ministry was definitely constituted yesterday. Pozzaga and Alvarez have declined to serve, and the Foreign and Interior portfolios have been tendered to Senors Canhas and Portas respectively. Pending their acceptance Admiral Malcampo will administer the affairs of the departments.

Policy of the New Spanish Ministry.

MADRID, October 6.—A semi-official statement of the policy of the new Ministry is made public today. It announces that the measures of economy inaugurated under Senor Zorilla will be persevered in. The salaries of the civil list will be reduced and other proper measures adopted in furtherance of the views of the progressist party for the welfare of Spain.

Marine News.

LONDON, October 6.—The steamship Thuringia has arrived at Plymouth.

The Markets.

LONDON, October 6, 5 P. M.—Money market tight, occasioned by the demand for gold and by feeling in railway shares. Consols 92¾ for money, and 92¾ for account. Bonds—5-20s of '62 92½; of '65 93½; 10-40s of '67 92¾; of '68 92¾.

PARIS, October 6.—Rentes 56 francs 50 centimes. Bullion in the Bank of France increased 11,000,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, October 6.—Cotton strong; middlings upland 9¾d.

Red western wheat 11s@11s 6d. Flour 27s for western. Corn 32s 6d.

MORMONISM DOOMED.

Adjournment of the Grand Jury—Address of Judge McKean.

SALT LAKE, October 6.—Judge McKean has just adjourned the Grand Jury till November 13th. His Honor made the following remarks: Gentlemen of the Grand Jury: You have presented to the court some very important matters, most of which have not yet made known to the public. You are all business men, and most of you are largely engaged in business enterprises. You have rightly comprehended your duties. The man or woman who does not know that the business interests of all human interests largely depend upon the enforcement of the laws, and the man is a knave who knows this and yet opposes the enforcement of the laws. The time is near at hand when even idiots will perceive and knaves confess that you gentlemen are among the best promoters of the highest interests of this Territory and of society. Your names and what you have done will be mentioned with gratitude by the good and wise years to come. You ask permission to adjourn for a time. You shall have it. You will be called again in session for some weeks yet, but you may adjourn to Monday, the 13th of November next. Come back at that time gentlemen, and you will be ready to work for you to do. You have the thanks of the court for what you have already done.

NEW YORK, October 6.—A. H. Grobe, of Salt Lake City, one of the principal opposition leaders to Brigham Young's theocracy, who is now in this city, has stated that the present crusade against Mormonism was not instigated by Methodists, and that polygamy will probably die out with the present elderly Mormons. Brigham Young is losing prestige very fast, the women are in favor of being emancipated. The people are held together by fanaticism, and on the death of Young, Mormonism will expire in Utah before long. No admission as a State will soive the polygamy troubles.

FIRE AT YOUNGSTOWN, O.

Loss, $1,500—Partially Insured.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., October 5, 1871.

A frame building on East Federal street, owned by Mrs. Eliza Powers, was burned last night. The building was occupied by two families in the rear and a barber shop in the front. The fire originated in the rear by a large fire being left in the stove when the family retired. Loss, about $1,500, partly insured in the Columbiana and Knox Mutuals. The fire department saved several buildings near, which were seriously threatened.

CRAWFORD COUNTY FAIR.

Equal to Any State Fair—Immense Attendance.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CONNEAUTVILLE, PA., October 6, 1870.

The Crawford county agricultural fair at this place, always good, is now a success beyond precedent. The display is equal to any State fair, while the attendance is immense—estimated at twenty thousand.

JOHNSTOWN FAIR.

Successful Termination.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

JOHNSTOWN, PA., October 6, 1871.

The Johnstown fair closed most successfully this evening. The attendance was very large to-day, and the receipts satisfactory. The sweepstakes were won by Dole, of Cambria.

POLITICAL.

The Triumph of Tammany Hall.

NEW YORK, October 6.—No anti-Tammany delegates were admitted to the Rochester Conventions. A deputation of the reform delegates, headed by Mr. Othendorfer, were permitted to make a statement of their claims, but were not admitted. The *Post* says the whole result of the Convention so far as regards the organization of the party and its candidates is a complete triumph for Tammany Hall, and the four rulers of the ring remain so-far, as they have long been, the heads and guides of the so-called Democratic party of New York city.

The Connecticut Elections.

HARTFORD, October 6.—At the elections on Monday last, seventy-nine towns went straight Republican, forty-five straight Democrat and twenty-two are divided. Of the latter, eight have elected a Republican majority in the Board of Selectmen, and six a majority of Democrats. Four are a tie and four doubtful. This gives the Republicans eighty-seven towns and the Democrats fifty-one, which is a Republican gain over the spring election.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Booth's official majority for Governor of California is 3,068.

At a meeting of the merchants and manufacturers of Louisville Thursday evening steps were taken to organize an industrial exposition and appropriate committees were appointed.

Paul Valere, aged ten, the son of a wealthy citizen of Louisville, while playing around a cauldron of boiling lye, was scalded so that he died in a few hours.

The Taylor-Davidson fountain was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies by the Cincinnatians yesterday.

Mrs. Fred. Fenton and child, of Rochester, N. Y., fell from a train near Chicago, on Thursday evening, and were instantly killed.

The drought now prevailing in the West is probably unequaled in its history, certainly for the past twenty-five years. All through central and southern Illinois the wells and cisterns are almost entirely dried up, and the inhabitants find great difficulty in obtaining sufficient water to supply the necessities of their families and stock. Many of the wealthiest farmers are engaged in sinking artesian wells, preferring to incur the heavy expenditure rather than trust to a natural supply for the future. So dry is the soil that fall plowing is rendered almost impossible. This fact is true not only in central and southern Illinois but also in northern Illinois and all through Wisconsin.

The prairie fires in Minnesota and other Western States are raging with unabated violence. Thus far only two lives are known to have been lost. Many small towns have been destroyed, and the loss of property has been almost beyond computation. The population of the devastated region must face great suffering, as winter rapidly approaches, and everything in the way of food and shelter has been destroyed.

Mrs. Grant and children arrived in Washington yesterday morning. The President stopped at Baltimore.

The laying of the track of the Maine Central extension was completed to the Grand Trunk Railway track yesterday morning. Only three miles remain to be graveled.

The State Camp of the Sons of America held their annual meeting at Albany, New York, yesterday. The next meeting will be held in New York city in March next.

Prewitt, Speer & Co.'s cedar ware works, in Edgefield, opposite Nashville, were entirely destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $25,000; insurance $2,000.

A political movement is on foot at Nashville, looking to the organization of a Reunion and Reform Association.

Mr. Lapalletes, of Bayou de Glaise, snicided yesterday at New Orleans by jumping from the steamer Kate Ann.

A schooner was wrecked in Lake Ponchartrain, yesterday, and three lives lost.

The freight depot of the Fitchburg Railroad, in Charlestown, Mass., was burned yesterday. Estimated loss $20,000; insured. Miss Ada B. Andross, principal copyist in the freight department, was surrounded by the sudden bursting of the flames from kerosene and other inflammable freight, and burned to death. Her parents reside at Oswego, New York. Other persons in the same building narrowly escaped.

Simpson & Babcock's Varnish factory, at Brighton, Massachusetts, was burned yesterday and Mr. Babcock burned, probably fatally, by boiling varnish.

The total number of Germans residing in the United States is 1,690,593.

A private letter received in Washington yesterday from Tampa, Fla., states that the yellow fever is prevalent there in epidemic form. At the date of the letter referred to there were forty cases in the town, and there had been ten deaths within a brief period previous.

Barton Edsall, of Chicago, had toothache and neuralgia, to relieve which he took hydrate of chloral. This failing, or perhaps delirium from the effects of the drug, he shot himself through the head yesterday morning, killing himself instantly. A theory has been started that he was shot by burglars.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION

Report on Conferring Rights on Clergy of the Mother Church.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BALTIMORE, MD., October 6, 1871.

But two questions were before the Convention today, neither of them exciting discussion of very general interest, though important points were handled a by several speakers as involved in questions presented, and which will come up in some other form at a future day. The Committee on Canons reported against an amendment presented yesterday, giving clergymen of the Church of England the same privileges to conduct service within the dioceses in this country as are now enjoyed by American clergy when out of their dioceses. The point was made in the debate that if the American bishops refused to admit their English brethren they could not consistently preach the unity of the church. This brought forward rather vigorously the question at issue in certain quarters regarding the absolute control of the Bishops over all services in the diocese, and was of sufficient deliteness to indicate that several deputies are ready to express themselves at length on the relations of the Bishops to the dioceses, and to claim greater independence for the latter. The several questions also involved certain points heretofore given to Bishops in certain new dioceses, in determining the name. The rule now makes it necessary for the primary Convention of the diocese to propose a name for it, to which the Bishops must consent, and thus, as claimed, gives him power to thwart the desires of the diocese. As in the first case, there were marked indications that several were ready to debate the relations of the bishops of the dioceses at length. There is no doubt, however, that, as touching any attempt to restrict the prerogatives of the Bishops, the House of Deputies is very conservative. The debate finally ended by a very general call of the question, and with simple concurrence with the House of Bishops in dividing the diocese of Pennsylvania, as proposed yesterday, and leaving the question of selecting the same unacted upon and to take the usual course.

BALTIMORE, October 6.—After the assembling of the Episcopal Convention this morning a report was adopted approving testimonials consenting to the consecration of Bev. Wm. Bell White Howe as Assistant Bishop of North Carolina.

A report from the Committee on Canons, declaring it inexpedient to adopt a change in the Canon so as to give the clergy of the Mother Church of England the same rights in every parish of the church in the United States that our own clergy enjoy, gave rise to a discussion. Dr. Franklin urged the adoption of the proposed amendment. Drs. Haight, Paddock and Hunter sustained the report. A motion to adopt the amendment, notwithstanding the report, was lost by a large vote.

Dr. Hankel, of Virginia, chairman of the Committee on New Dioceses, submitted a report with a resolution that this House concur in the action of the House of Bishops communicated yesterday, consenting to and ratifying the formation of the proposed new diocese of Northern Pennsylvania, to take effect on the first of November next, the name of said new diocese to be determined by the primary convention thereof, with the consent of the Bishop of Pennsylvania.

Rev. Dr. Spaulding, of Pittsburgh, moved to strike out that portion of the report requiring the consent of the Bishop to name the new diocese.

A general and protracted debate ensued, involving the right of a Bishop or primary convention of a new diocese to name it against everybody else. Dr. Spaulding's motion was finally withdrawn, and the report was then adopted

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
COL. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILLFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. HALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HIRAM K. SAMPLE, Shaler.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. FLACK, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONERS.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES MCGUNNEGLE, Chartiers.
TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.
CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.
SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patten.
POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

CITY TICKET.

MAYOR.
BENJAMIN W. MORGAN.
TREASURER.
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER.
ROBERT J. MCGOWAN.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Our friends everywhere will place us under obligations once more by forwarding us election returns by telegraph on Tuesday night, and by letter when the telegraph cannot be used. We want Stanton's vote, with brief and safe estimates, particularly as to Legislature candidates. All such favors we will be glad to reciprocate in any manner it is in our power.

LOUISVILLE is suffering greatly from the threatened scarcity and consequent high price of coal. The large distilleries in that vicinity are not running to their full capacity, and it is said that the farmers are losing, by the present coal monopoly, the sale of nearly two thousand bushels of corn a day. It is stated that an extensive coal firm has entered into negotiations with the Pan Handle Railroad for the transportation of coal from Pittsburgh in large quantities.

THE New York Democratic Convention "recognized" the Tammany delegates as the "regular" representatives of the party, and the delegates magnanimously "declined to embarrass the convention" by taking part in the proceedings. Had the convention felt like condemning the Tammany thieves as they deserve they would have been disregarded without terms and pronounced irregular there and everywhere. As it is TWEED and his followers return to New York with the high indorsement of the convention that they are regular and genuine. The convention had to make terms with TWEED favorable to Tammany. What can be said for a party that cannot afford to break with TWEED and his gang?

MR. REVENUE REFORMER WELLS of the United States should remonstrate with M. President THIERS of France. This statesman has given notice to the British Government that the present commercial treaty between France and England, negotiated by NAPOLEON through the medium of RICHARD COBDEN, will be terminated on the 1st of January, 1872. The treaty was a free trade treaty, or at least a great step in the direction of absolute free trade; and M. THIERS, after an experience of many years, finds that it has operated so injuriously as to call for abrogation. We shall begin to look, now, for an increase in the revenues of the French Government, and for a healthy activity in the general field of French manufactures. M. THIERS evidently understands the tariff question a good deal better than the exile at Chiselhurst. And while Mr. WELLS has his hand in, it might be well for him to pay some attention to General GRANT for saying that he hoped that "the time would soon come when the wants of the whole country will be supplied by the products of home industry."

THERE ought to be no doubt how New York will go, now that TWEED is supreme in the Democratic camp, he having defied and brought to terms the State Convention, including SEYMOUR. The truth is, the party leaders dared not break with TWEED. He is greater than they. Doubtless, however, there are thousands of honest followers who expected to witness the casting out of TWEED & Co., and a bold attitude by the Convention against Tammany in every shape, and who now that the Convention did nothing of the sort, will refuse to support the party. There ought to be enough of this class to give the State to the Republicans. But there is reason to doubt, perhaps, how much such virtue can be counted on; and it is to be conceded also that the Custom House bone of contention weakens the Republicans and tends to qualify the chances of a Republican victory. This removed, and we have some hope that it will be—we repeat there ought to be no doubt how New York will go.

No COLORED voter in Pennsylvania should fail to exercise his suffrage on Tuesday. Let him vote as his conscience dictates; but let him remember that the Republican party gave his brethren liberty, against the determined opposition of Democracy; that it endowed them with civil rights, against the frantic protest of Democracy; and that it armed them with the ballot, against the united resistance of the same party, which holds now, as it always held, that this is "a white man's government, formed by white men for white men and their posterity for ever." Let them remember that the only way in which Democracy can be made to respect them is by making it feel their power. In the exact degree in which they prove their strength at the polls that party will recognize the necessity of treating them justly, and no faster. The true way—indeed the only way—for the colored voters to compel Democracy to accept the situation and abide the verdict of the war, is to array themselves as one man on the side of the Republican party. It will then, after a while, cease trying to overthrow negro suffrage.

A NEW YORK letter, referring to the act of succumbing to Tammany by the New York Democratic Convention, says:

> It is not to be denied that this turn of affairs has disappointed, if not discouraged, that portion of the Democratic party who sympathize with and support the Committee of Seventy. Ex-Mayor Havemeyer, Judge Barnard, Charles O'Conor and their associates say the moral effect of not recognizing the Ring in any way whatever would have been immense at the coming election; as it is, they fear they have shipwrecked the party in city and State alike.

SEYMOUR was the master spirit of the Convention, and would not permit that body to break with his old "friends," the Tammany boys. Without them he conceived that the party would be nothing, and this was the decision of the Convention. But such Democrats as Ex-Mayor HAVEMEYER and CHARLES O'CONOR declare that this preference has shipwrecked the party. What a spectacle is presented to the country, when a great party deliberately elects to propitiate the Tammany gang rather than trust itself to the sentiment represented by Ex-Mayor HAVEMEYER and CHARLES O'CONOR? It is plainly saying that the support of the Tammany thieves is more to be desired than the support of decent men.

"DURING the silly season," observes the New York *World*, referring to a singular accident which recently befel a horse, "animals in London appear very obligingly to perform most remarkable feats." Judging from the late extraordinary performances of that journal with respect to State and National politics, that may be particularly with regard to the absorbing question of Tammany, and the great movement of the people against the Ring, it would seem that they are equally obliging on this side of the water; with the difference that the "silly season" lasts all the year round. Nothing can be more diverting than the clever dexterity of that journal in its somersaults and feats of ground and lofty tumbling. Like the Chinese juggler, who wound up a series of the most difficult and brilliant tricks by disappearing down his own throat, the *World* is constantly devouring itself whole, to reappear after awhile in another and very different fashion and form. But a little over a year ago, and there were no terms in the English language of sufficient intensity and severity to mark its reprobation of the abuses of the Ring, or its noble scorn of the Great Robber Four. But this brave cry of Tammany *delenda est* was all of a sudden changed into Tammany *laudamus;* and theft was no longer left, nor fraud shameful, nor villainy foul. "Even a cynic might be astounded out of the power to langh when Tammany is arraigned," it declared, as it set up the statues of TWEED, SWEENY, HALL and CONNOLLY, and commanded the whole land to pay them homage. Later, when the unloosed lightnings of the people began to play around them, it boasted that it was nothing but a tempest in a tea-pot, and affirmed that they were the most excellent, sacrificial, and merciful men of any country or any age, without a thought or a purpose save for their fellow-citizens' good. But at this juncture, presto! and in the twinkling of an eye this particular *World* had vanished, and in its place arose another, speaking a language totally different—baying like a hound where it had before cooed like a dove—and cutting the blessed air asunder with its shrill accusing invectives against those whom it had before canonized as holy saints. And now there is yet another transformation; and HALL, the political prostitute, the betrayer of official trusts, the indorser of fraudulent warrants, the man who has made the Chief Magistracy of the first city of the Continent a stench in the nostrils of the people, is presented as a "faultless model of gravity, temperance, respect for judicial authority and loyalty to the forms of law." What the next surprise will be, it would puzzle a prophet to tell, the skill of the thaumaturgist is of so marvelous a character. If, as we have heard is the case, jugglers are paid in the degree of their dexterity, "the lust of the world" is certainly not a starving passion. But when the *World* makes these periodic disappearances, what is it that arises in its place? Is it one of the other parties mentioned in the Scriptures as comprising that journal's triumvirate?

COLONEL JORDAN ON CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

We have received from Colonel F. JORDAN, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, a copy of an exceedingly able paper written by that gentleman, setting forth his views and opinions on the important subject of a Constitutional Convention, a pending issue in the election of next Tuesday. It is to be greatly regretted that this paper, which deals with the whole subject in the clearest and most comprehensive manner, was not published at the beginning of the present canvass instead of its close. Had it been properly and duly disseminated among the people we do not doubt that its convincing array of arguments in favor of calling the proposed convention, would have tended very largely to increase the affirmative vote of next Tuesday; and except that the crowded state of our columns prevents us from publishing it in time for the election, we should be glad to assist in giving it that publicity which the magnitude and importance of the subject, and the ability with which it is treated, so well deserve. Colonel JORDAN very plainly points out the defects of our present State Constitution, and the means whereby that instrument can be so enlarged as to conform with the great and general progress of the age. But he is fully convinced that the correction of the evils to which we are now subjected can only be accomplished by a revision of the organic law, and says:

> "Our only adequate remedy lies in constitutional amendments, requiring the Legislature to enact general and uniform laws on all subjects which can be so regulated; and absolutely prohibiting local and special legislation in all cases where the same ends can be attained by general laws."

The people, without respect to party, will do well to heed these weighty words. Indeed, the whole subject is totally non-partisan; but since the Republican State Convention of last May took the initiative in the matter, it is particularly desirable that the vote of the party shall be thrown solidly in favor of the Convention. Col. JORDAN demonstrates, and all experience demonstrates, the impossibility of obtaining any adequate reforms by the submission of separate Constitutional amendments to the people; and we trust that no Republican will forget on Tuesday the obligation which rests upon him in this especial regard.

GEN. GRANT ON THE TARIFF.

"I hope the time will soon come when the wants of the whole country will be supplied by the products of home industry."—Gen. Grant's Pittsburgh Speech.

An administration with a policy which this sentiment accurately reflects will not appeal to the people in vain for support. It contains the entire anti-free-trade and protective-tariff argument, and will find a permanent lodgement in the hearts of all who properly value our "home industries." We accept these words as of special import. They are broad enough for a policy, and the policy which they reflect would leave nothing for our "home industries" to desire. It affords us sincere satisfaction to draw this sketch-on of the country to these significant words of the President, uttered while he is presumed to be arranging in his own mind the material for his next communication to Congress. Gen. GRANT was not more happy in the choice of words in which to clothe the sentiment than in the place to give it utterance.

SOME days ago our special Washington correspondent mentioned the sudden appearance of Senator Chandler in that city, followed by the immediate dismissal of a clerk in the Interior Department, suspected of being the author of a Washington letter to the Kalamazoo (Mich.) *Telegraph*, charging the Senator with immorality. On learning the cause of his dismissal, the clerk, we understand, not only denied the allegations, but immediately went before a magistrate and made affidavit to the effect that he had never written a letter to the *Telegraph* or any other paper. Mr. DELANO, however, refused to reinstate him. We do not understand that Senator Chandler denies the circumstantial charges brought against him. He wreaks his vengeance on an unoffending man, simply because he suspects him. We are sorry that Secretary DELANO refuses to make reparation to a grossly wronged man. The displaced clerk is said to be a very faithful and competent public officer. It is further reported that Senator Chandler is now on the war path against the Kalamazoo postmaster, whose son at present absent in Europe, is one of the proprietors of the journal which published the letter in question. The matter should be brought to the attention of the Civil Service Commission immediately it reassembles. It is not exactly in accordance with the people's conception of what is meant by Civil Service Reform.

Among the names of the New York tradesmen who are supposed to have received fraudulent sums from Tammany, it will be recollected that the name of Mr. John M. Keyser has occupied a conspicuous place. But it turns out that this gentleman, who has been driven nearly crazy by the charges of corruption and dishonesty in which he has been implicated, has never received the immense sums alleged on the Comptroller's books to have been paid him by the city for work done on the new Court House. The day before yesterday he appeared personally before the Committee of Seventy, and testified on oath that he had neither given false vouchers nor made false affidavits, and that he could not account for the discrepancy between the real payments to himself and that which appear on the Comptroller's vouchers and books, except on the hypothesis that—since he was in the habit of assigning his claims in order to secure prompt payment for his services and material—the several amounts had been raised after the papers had left his hands, and the difference appropriated by the officials to whom the assignments had been made.

It seems now to be pretty definitely settled that the holders of Confederate cotton bonds will submit their "claims" to the Joint Commission established under the treaty. As an illustration of the boasted modesty and self deprecation of Englishmen, it is about the most admirable thing we ever heard of. The holders evidently interpret Lord Granville's statement that the claims might be referred to the British agent, as an affirmative opinion respecting their validity, and have accordingly organized an active campaign for the recovery of their money. The legality of the late war will, of course, be discussed and determined according to the law of nations; which does not, we believe, hold that a country which sieges on the assets of a rebellious province is liable for its debts to foreigners. Our merchant vessels were destroyed by pirate ships bought with the money realized on these identical bonds, and we are now called upon to pay the parties who inflicted the damage. This is modesty with a vengeance.

THE Committee of Seventy, in New York, are getting at the bottom of things. Selected experts, after making a careful examination of all the furniture in the county court-house, and adding twenty-five per cent to their estimate, valued it at $76,075. The cabinet work was estimated at $132,000, including the addition of twenty-five per cent. Thus it would seem that for what would have cost far less than $250,000, the Ring secured $1,400,000. A member of the Committee, who has been specially delegated to examine into the frauds supposed to have been committed by the "New York Printing Company," expects to be able to report the most outrageous swindles in city printing. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been paid for work which has never been done, and which there was no intention of doing. Mr. TWEED is credited with being the sole owner of all the stock in the Printing Company, and it is likely the commission of the frauds will be traced to him, in which case he will be required to answer charges.

ONE year's experience in tree-planting on the plains is reported as quite encouraging, and the results are given as fresh proofs that the "Great American Desert" is itself a vanishing mirage, destined much sooner than is generally imagined to be transformed into a region of culture and population.

WHEN Tweed won his victory at Rochester he telegraphed to Hall that "Tammany was all right," and that "the boys had better fire one hundred guns in the park." They were fired, and if ever victors had reason for rejoicing the Tammany "boys" had.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The geologist of New Jersey reports that State is containing nearly all the rocks found in the world, representing every period of geological history, from the earliest to that of modern times. Of this series of rocks, the coal formation which exists so largely in Pennsylvania, is the only prominent one that is wanting. A section of all the rocks found in New Jersey runs across the State from the mouth of the Shark river, in Monmouth county, to the Delaware Water Gap, and is eighty-five miles in length.

Gilmore, the music man, sent home glowing bulletins of his success in interesting the European powers in the "world's peace jubilee" in Boston next June. The London *Times* puts him on the back in a column leader; he has the promise of the finest military band in England, to be sent over at government expense, and he is now negotiating with Prussia. A band from Asia has also been secured. Plans for the Coliseum, to stand on the Back bay land, near the site of its predecessor, have already been drawn. One of Gilmore's magnificent schemes is to import Bismarck bodily to give eclat to the jubilee.

A new system in street railroading has been inaugurated in Buffalo. The companies propose to make a difference in rates where persons go the entire length of the route and where they only go part of the distance. Thus the fare from a certain point to either end of the line, or less, will be but little more than half the amount charged for the entire route. Suggestions for the adoption of some such system in Pittsburgh have not been favorably received by street car companies.

Boston is getting alarmed at the scantiness of her water supply. Lake Cochituate is lower than ever before, and the City Council is going to look into the matter. None of the fountains are allowed to be boiled except on rare occasions, and a special reservoir to furnish their supply is proposed.

A simple process for detecting the presence of sulphur in ordinary illuminating gas is given. The flame from the gas is used in a Bunsen burner to heat a clean platinum dish containing water. After evaporating about a pint of water, the outside of the vessel will be found to be partly coated with an oily fluid, which can be distinctly shown, by ordinary qualitative tests, to be sulphuric acid. The same author states that the white incrustation which sometimes makes its appearance on the inside of lamp chimneys, consists of sulphate of ammonia.

The attention lately given by scientists of all nations to the subject of deep sea soundings is quite remarkable. Expeditions into the Baltic and Mediterranean have determined beyond further question the fact of a powerful under current at the *entree chure* of the strait in both cases, running counter to the surface current at no great depth, and preserving an equilibrium. Russia, Germany and France have all been engaged in deep sea explorations, and dredging expeditions, extending their observations from the coast of Morocco to Baffin's Bay, and expeditions on a still more extensive scale are contemplated for another season. The United States has been particularly active. Eventually the ocean will be as well known as the surface of the continents.

Mrs. John K. Ferrell, of Palmer, Mass., who died last week was a physical anomaly, having all her life been ignorant of the sensation of pain. Up within a couple of months, she was very healthy, never had the headache or toothache suffered no pain it burned or bruised, and even a felon, to most persons a severe affliction, caused her no unpleasant sensation. Her sickness was a gradual failing out of life, attended with no pain, and death came at last without a struggle.

The Portland (Oregon) *Bulletin*, September 23d, says: The present condition of our general business and the trade affords ample occasion for congratulation. A general look at our crowded streets and thronged hotels, at the piles of merchandise and produce on the wharves, the loaded drays and wagons constantly hurrying through the streets, will furnish indubitable evidence that a period of busy activity is upon us. A new departure appears to have been taken by our people, and now push and enterprise is manifested on all sides.

PERSONAL.

It is reported that Eugene, youngest son of Baron Rothschild, will visit Charleston, S. C., in a short time, for the purpose of conferring with those Israelites here who may wish to remove to Jerusalem, under the plan looking to the accretion of that site as a home of the race generally.

Grace Greenwood recently visited Green Lake, in Colorado, in company with Hon. S. S. Cox and lady, and writing of a singular natural curiosity, she says: Far down under the clear, green water are to be seen large round rocks, covered with a peculiar kind of moss, which gives them a shaggy appearance, similar to the lobes of the human brain. I remarked to the honorable ex-Congressman from New York, that it was a pity this great natural deposit of brains was not more contiguous to the capital of our country.—there might be a chance for a contribution to supply Congress. Came the whithering reply: "Yes, Madam—and the newspaper people—I'm opposed to monopolies."

Victor Emanuel has knighted a tinman. His name is Giacinto Ottino, and he is described as being a "man of genius." He invents the shapes for the illuminations—shapes mainly cut of tin, which support lights and represent all manner of objects, such as eagles, busts of monarchs, crowns, and so on. By these devices he has captivated the susceptible monarch of Italy, and he has his reward.

King Amadeus lately telegraphed to the ex-Empress Eugenie, asking what honors she wished done her on Spanish soil, to which, in polite language, she made the substantial reply that the greatest honor and favor that could be conferred would be to let her alone.

Mlle. Morlacchi, the once famous danseuse, owns a large farm at Bellerica, Mass., and takes a lively interest in blooded horses and fine grades of cattle.

Mr. Froude, the English historian, is the most methodical of men. He always answers a letter by return of post. Happily it is no longer regarded as indicative of literary genius to be out at elbows, unbuttoned at the knee and irregular in the figure of his furniture which Savage was an illustration is out of fashion.

The latest sensation in theological circles at Boston is made by the arrival and public addresses of Athanase Coquerel, the younger of the two famous French Protestant preachers of that name in Paris. The father is a nephew of the once famous Helen Maria Williams, the English author, who wrote many books and was imprisoned in Paris in the Reign of Terror, but is best known as the writer of the beautiful hymn,

> "While Thee I seek, protecting Power,
> Be my vain wishes stilled."

But he is now an old man—in his seventy-seventh year—and his zeal and manseake is in the neighborhood of fifty.

A Mr. Lodez, of London and St. Petersburg, has lately what is vulgarly termed "cut up" remarkably well. The blow occasioned to his family by his demise having been tempered by his bequeathing personally worth $15,000,000, besides considerable realty. This is probably the third largest property ever sworn in the English Probate Court.

Dr. S. G. Howe, of Boston, late Commissioner to San Domingo, with his family, together with several families from Boston, will sail for the island the latter part of November, for the purpose of remaining there a month or longer, and making personal investigation into the resources of the island, its climate, people, productions, and other matters of importance. Dr. Howe's enthusiasm in behalf of the Dominicans seems to be undaunted, for he is apparently in earnest in carrying out his frequently expressed intention of devoting himself hereafter to the amelioration of the condition of those unfortunate people.

Before leaving Washington, last spring, Chief Justice Chase purchased a suburban residence a short distance from the city, at a place called Metropolis View, which has since been fitted up, and which he intended to occupy. It is now stated by the friends of the Chief Justice that for the sake of convenience he will reside in the city during the winter. It is well known here in political circles that the Chief Justice has by no means abandoned his Presidential aspirations. The understanding is that his residence in the city will be the headquarters of the Chase party in all political conflicts. Assisted by his daughter, Mrs. Senator Sprague, the Chief Justice will entertain during the winter, and gather around him the friends who still cling to his political fortunes.

An Unprotected System.

Do not fancy because you feel strong that you are impregnable to sickness. Whole neighborhoods are frequently prostrated at this season by malarious fevers. Vigorous muscles and strong sinews, broad shoulders and sound lungs, are no defense against the mephitic vapors of autumn. Frames which have withstood the summer heat may succumb now. Many an athletic man, whose family depends for its support on his industry, now lies prostrate, weak and helpless as a babe, under the periodical assaults of chills and fever, or bilious remittent fever. This could not be if all were wise enough to provide against such a contingency, by toning and fortifying the system with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This approved vegetable tonic is absolutely harmless, so that it is sheer folly not to take it as a safe guard at a season when diseases of the liver, the stomach, and bowels, and indeed all the visceral organs are generally prevalent. To keep the system in order and insure health, or to put it in order when this precaution has been neglected, is the duty of every human being who values life. For both these purposes Hostetter's Bitters is designed, and it answers both. Petty local dealers are endeavoring, in many parts of the country, to substitute preparations made of impure and dangerous materials in its stead. Give them a wide berth. They are prepared by unskilful experimenters, who want to turn a penny at the expense of the public health.

DRY GOODS.

James Caldwell,

118 and 120 FEDERAL ST.,

ALLEGHENY,

Invites Special Attention to His NEW STOCK of

Silks and Velvets,

Which will be found Larger and Cheaper than heretofore offered.

Extra quality 26-inch Black Silks $2 per yard.
Ponson's celebrated Black Silks from $2 50 to $4 50 per yard.
Sublime quality Bonnet Silks from $5 to $5 50.
Cheney Bros. Black Gros Grain Silks $2 per yard.
A complete assortment of Fancy Stripe Silks from $1 to $1 50 per yard.
All the desirable shades in Plain Silks for Evening Dresses.
Ponson's Black Silk Mantilla Velvets, from medium to the finest quality, imported.
Extra fine Cotton Back 28-inch Mantilla Velvets from $6 to $7 per yard.
Trimming Velvets, all shades, from $3 to $4 50 per yard.
Fine Laces, Gimps and Fringes for Trimming.
Shawls, Scarfs and Sacques, a complete assortment.

EDUCATIONAL.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY—THIS INSTITUTION offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than 20 Professors and Teachers. For Circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK, OF PITTSBURGH, at the close of Business, October 2, 1871.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$ 825,367 58
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation, at par		400,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	$114,419 49	
Due from other National Banks	82,488 83	
Due from other Banks and Bankers	4,594 77	201,503 09
Real Estate	$ 45,986 97	
Office Fixtures	2,368 80	48,355 77
Expenses	5,942 04	
Taxes Paid	5,763 66	11,712 70
Exchanges for Clearing House	$ 59,001 47	
Bills received Checks and Resonse Stamps	58,342 32	
National Bank Notes	6,062 00	
Fractional Currency	3,443 40	
Legal Tender Notes	69,732 05	
3 percent. Certificates	50,000 00	247,189 13
		$1,738,628 27

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$ 500,000 00
Surplus Fund	$100,000 00	
Discount, Interest and Exchange	6,962 03	
Premium and Exchange	1,663 90	
Interest	6,666 25	
Profit and Loss	8,947 08	
		$ 143,964 00
Circulation	$347,145 42	356,750 00
Individual Deposits	17,882 98	
Due National Banks	772,602 00	
Due other Banks and Bankers	112,964 77	
		$ 737,992 27
Dividend Unpaid		180 00
		$1,738,628 27

I, Wm. Steinmeyer, Cashier of the Third National Bank, of Pittsburgh, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. STEINMEYER, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of October, 1871.

GEO. T. OLIVER, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

W. E. SCHMERTZ,
PETER KEIL,
GEO. D. MCCRAW,
} Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., at close of business, Monday, October 2, 1871.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$2,274,391 89
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		927,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents		288,822 68
Due from other National Banks		69,122 68
Due from other Banks and Bankers		21,751 57
Banking House		80,000 00
Taxes and Expenses		24,986 02
Cash Items		11,146 41
Exchanges for Clearing House		58,181 13
Bills of other National Banks		11,278 00
Fractional Currency		6,393 11
Coin		5,055 00
Legal Tender Notes		210,675 00
		$3,940,439 82

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,700,000 00
Surplus Fund	340,000 00
Profit and Loss	136,941 24
National Bank circulation outstanding	799,365 00
State Bank circulation outstanding	6,112 00
Due to National Banks	51,244 20
Due to other Banks and Bankers	16,776 60
Individual Deposits	901,617 00
	$3,940,439 82

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I, Andrew Long, Cashier of the Exchange National Bank of Pittsburgh, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ANDREW LONG, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 4th day of October, A. D., 1871.

WM. F. ROBB, Notary Public.

M. W. WATSON,
R. BAKEWELL, JR.,
HARVEY CHILDS,
} Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, at close of business, on the 24 day of October, 1871.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,091,357 12
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		450,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand		6,450 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	$196,906 07	
Due from other National Banks	14,925 06	
Due from other Banks and Bankers	4,878 19	215,364 32
Cash Items	$ 2,462 89	
Exchanges for Clearing House	43,576 00	
Bills of other National Banks	9,450 00	
Fractional Currency	1,416 23	
Gold Coin	1,400 00	
Legal Tender Notes	173,267 00	232,864 65
		$1,938,186 09

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 400,000 00
Surplus Fund	41,000 00
Interest and Exchange	33,186 11
Circulation Outstanding	350,000 00
Individual Deposits	$638,500 67
Due to National Banks	284,339 77
Due to other Banks and Bankers	201,005 34
	1,123,809 98
	$1,938,186 09

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I, Cyrus Clarke, Jr., Cashier of the Tradesmen's National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of October, 1871.

WM. BINGHAM, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

WM. H. BROWN,
JOHN CLARK,
SAMUEL M. KERR,
} Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, State of Pennsylvania, at close of business, October 2, 1871.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$ 853,641 46
Overdrafts		8,320 63
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation		325,000 00
U. S. Bonds to Secure Deposits		50,000 00
Due from Redeeming Reserve Agents		33,273 89
Due from other National Banks		1,149 89
Due from other Banks and Bankers		2,793 07
Banking House		22,611 97
Taxes paid	$3,177 10	
Exchanges for Clearing House		10,407 17
Bills of other National Banks		9,756 00
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)		2,150 09
Legal Tender Notes		17,000 00
Three Per Cent. Certificates		45,000 00
Interest		88 51
		$1,502,546 20

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$ 350,000 00
Surplus Fund		90,173 63
Discount	$25,731 14	
Exchange	2,226 49	
		27,957 76
National Bank Circulation Outstanding		310,140 00
Dividends Unpaid		756 00
Individual Deposits	$696,641 96	
United States Deposits	26,070 42	
Deposits of U. S. Disbursing Officers	1,907 98	
		724,693 36
Due to other Banks and Bankers		90 60
Premiums		824 75
		$1,502,546 20

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I, T. H. Nevin, President of the First National Bank, of Allegheny, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. H. NEVIN, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of October, 1871. HENDERSON E. DAVIS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

HENRY GERWIG,
JOHN DEAN,
ARTHUR HOBSON,
} Directors.

FLORAL OIL.

FLORAL OIL
FOR THE
FLORAL OIL
FOR THE TOILET.

Notwithstanding the fact that mixtures of every description purporting to be similarly adapted to almost every Drug store and Grocery in the country, the want of an agreeable, cleanly, and healthful dressing for the Hair is evident. Nearly all the preparations in use are made from animal oils, and as a consequence they fail in a common feature,—they dry rapidly, are more or less gummy, and thus become rancid in the shortest time. This is especially true of the "Pomades" and "Washes" under fancy names, made from the coarsest and filthiest of all the Animal Oils. Experience proves that Vegetable Oils most every requirement for a Dressing. They are the lightest, purest, and most healthful preparations in use, and

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS.

We Offer for Sale a Limited Amount of the New Bonds of the

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.

BEARING 7 PER CENT. INTEREST,

Free of All Taxation.

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

N. HOLMES & SONS.

57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN AND PENN AVENUE BONDS, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest, at Par and Accrued Interest.

FITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, due in 1887. First Mortgage on Tuttle Creek Division, at 86 and Accrued Interest.

New Allegheny Valley Railroad Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

GUARANTEED BY PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, free from all Taxes now assessed or hereafter to be assessed, for sale at 90 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

FRIDAY EVENING, October 6, 1871.

The confidence of investors in the solidity and safety of the bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad is fully justified, for the reason that every $1,000 bond issued is doubly secured, not only by a first mortgage on the entire road and its equipments, but by 500 acres of the richest land in the world. The guarantee is that such a basis offers for the entire safety of the loan is superior to that offered in mining or other investments dependent upon labor or skill, because the soil is a bank that never dishonors drafts. Every farm that a railroad approaches is surely increased in value, and public land sold at $1 25 per acre, or pre-empted on a nominal payment, will improve tenfold in value as soon as the first lot is cleared. Hence land bonds are the most certain means of appreciating the value of property, and the railroad enterprise itself raises the prospective value of all land in its vicinity. This element of wealth gives a daily increasing value to the first mortgage 7-30 gold bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and these bonds, if bought with 5-20s, gives the holder an immediate profit of 15 per cent., with an increase of annual income of 38 per cent., while their security remains of the same unquestioned character.

The following editorial remarks appeared in the New York *Tribune* of yesterday:

The development of the great North west is going on at a gratifying rate. On Friday last the Northern Pacific Railroad Company contracted, we understand, for the construction of about six hundred and twenty miles of railroad, on which, by the terms of the contract, they are to be running in fifteen months from the 1st of the present month.

One year ago, the 1st of July last, this company commenced work amidst the forests of Minnesota west of Lake Superior, building a road through an unbroken wilderness where many days' journey from any settled part of the Mississippi. These fertile acres have been reached; the grading has been completed to the Red river; the track layers are pushing down three miles of iron per day, and early in November the cars will be running from Lake Superior westward across the State of Minnesota, a distance of two hundred and fifty miles.

The contract just closed includes the construction of the Dakota division from the Red river to the Missouri, a distance of two hundred miles, to be completed by the 1st of July next. The contractors propose to have about fifty miles graded before the winter sets in, and will complete the work in the season to enable the company to do the freighting business of the upper Missouri country the coming year. The magnitude of that business will doubtless astonish those who are not conversant with the facts. Last year Montana paid to the Missouri a million dollars for freight on goods and merchandise sent up the river, and by wagons from Corinne, on the Union Pacific road; the government transportation for the forts of the Upper Missouri amounted to nearly as much, making a total of about eight million dollars. This great traffic will be transferred from the river to the line of the Northern Pacific in July next, and of itself should be sufficient to pay the interest on the cost of the road from Lake Superior to the Missouri. The opening of the Dakota division cannot fail of giving new life to the settlements of Montana, which, under all its present disadvantages of inaccessibility, is yielding a greater amount of the precious metals than any other Territory in the Union.

Freight will be transported next summer from Duluth to Fort Benton in about ten days, instead of being from forty to sixty by the present route.

The company have also contracted for the construction of the line from St. Cloud to Pembina, a distance of about three hundred and seventy-five miles, to be completed in fifteen months. The line runs through the fertile Sauk Valley, already thickly settled, and down the Red river through its fine wheat lands. The construction of these two divisions the coming year will throw open to settlement not less than twenty million acres of land, exceedingly fertile, and suited to the production of wheat, barley, oats and other cereals; and all their vast acreage will be within reasonable distance of railway facilities.

Possibly important political results, as well as agricultural and commercial, will grow out of the construction of these lines. With such inviting lands open for settlement, there will be no necessity of the present rush of emigration toward the North-west. The lands in Minnesota will be held at a profitable parallel are quite as fertile as those this side of the international boundary. Sharp-eyed Yankees, as well as Canadians and Europeans will naturally like to come into possession of lands that will yield year after year large crops of wheat.

Over the line from St. Cloud to Pembina will pass all the traffic of the Hudson's Bay Company, and that company, taking advantage of the facilities already leased docks and warehouses at Duluth, for the landing and shipment of their goods the coming year. This line will form a direct connection between Chicago and Puget Sound, forming a junction with the main line of the Northern Pacific, a few miles east of Red river.

Over it will come the teas of China and Japan, the silks and Oriental fabrics and wares already forming from the old-time routes, and floating to us through the Golden Gate.

With a shortening of distance over the present route exceeding five hundred miles of land-carriage, with but one mountain summit, and that of low altitude, the new line is certain to obtain its full share of the trans-Continental traffic and travel. The extension of the line to Pembina will bring Manitoba into close commercial relations with Minnesota, and undoubtedly, in a short time it will be extended by the Canadians to Fort Garry and the valley of the Saskatchewan, which is said to equal even the Red River valley in fertility.

The company have also contracted for the construction of a line seventy miles long, from St. Cloud to Brainard, to be completed in the early spring. While doing all this in the North-west, it is carrying actively at work on the Pacific slope, where sixty-five miles is under construction, and upon which the iron is now being laid.

Such is the progress making on this great enterprise that was at one time regarded by many in the community as chimerical. By the 1st of July, 1872, during a period of two years ranging from July, 1870, about 975 miles of railway will have been constructed by this corporation, which, with that portion of the St. Paul and Pacific road which it has become part of by purchase, will make a little more than 1,200 miles of road in their hands upon the completion of the contracts.

We have only indicated a few of the results that are to follow the carrying out of these plans. There are others of consequence and importance worthy the study of our merchants and capitalists—important and far-reaching results, in the straightening of the land dealing of the men who have the enterprise in hand, their energy, perseverance and integrity of character have given the public confidence in their promises, that have enabled them to open so much of the new highway to the Pacific in so short a time, and to take measures to complete it at an early day.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

October 6, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
C. & H.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Do Scrip	86¾	86¾	87	87	87
Erie	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Reading	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞
Harlem		130	130		
Mich. Cent	105¾	105¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
Lake Shore		106¾	106¾		
Illinois Cent	120	121	122	122½	122
Cleve. & Pitts	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
C. & N. W	69¾	69¾	70	70	69¾
Do. pref	85	85	85	85	85
Rock Island	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾
St. Paul	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
Do. pref	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
Tol. & Wabash		69½	69½		
Do. pref		87	86		
Fort Wayne		99	99		
Ohio & Miss	42¾	42¾	43	43¼	42¾
Chic. & Alton		120	120		
Do. pref		134	134		
N. J. Central	113	113¼	113¼		
Canton		78	78		
W. U. Tel	76	76	76	76	62¾
Pacific Mail	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¼	52¾
Adams Ex		87	87		
Wells, F. Ex		114½	114½		
Gold	114¾	114¾	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	62¾
Philadelphia and Erie	27
Lehigh Navigation	57
Catawissa preferred	48¾
Cata wissa common	50
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61¾
North Pennsylvania Railroad	59
Camden and Amboy Railroad	126
Schuylkill Navigation	16¾
Reading	114⅝

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says: It will be observed that Fort Wayne steadily maintains its rank, as the standard of purely investment stocks. Seven per cent. per annum, paid quarterly, is all that is to be had from this stock; and it has gradually improved, since dividends on the positive basis of the present rush of emigration toward the North-west. The lands and the traffic of the road justify in part its parallel are quite as fertile as those this side of the international boundary. Sharp-eyed Yankees, as well as Canadians and Europeans will naturally like to come into possession of lands that will yield year after year large crops of wheat.

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PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY, October 6, 1871.

REMARKS.—There has been another advance in flour, the prices this morning, from store, for west-ern brands, ranging from $7 25 to $7 75 per barrel. We are not authorized to say that mill rates have advanced. Grain—The receipts are light, mills taking all prime lots on arrival, at prices quoted below. There was a full meeting of the Grain and Produce Exchange this morning, at which a number of sales were made, and duly noted in the proper place. Cheese—Under increased receipts, prices are a shade lower. Groceries continue active, and large sales reported. Bacon and provisions move along quietly at unchanged prices, with a fair trade reported. Butter—Prime table still short of the demand. Eggs—Fresh prime, ready sale at full rates. Apples and potatoes are in full supply. Chestnuts are arriving more freely, yet prices are still somewhat steep. Salt has advanced, and finds ready sale at quotations.

Below we give a carefully corrected report of the market. The prices are wholesale, except otherwise noted:

ANTHRACITE COAL—The current rates are for broken, egg, stove and chestnut, ₰ ton, $5 50.

ASHES—Common, 4c; first sort, 4½c; refined 4¾@4¾c; potash 7½c; pearls 9c per lb.

APPLES—Receipts 1,573 bbls. Choice cooking and eating apples still find ready sale at $3 @$3 50 ₰ barrel; ordinary $1 50@2 00.

BEANS—There is a little better inquiry, and sales reported of choice white navy at $2 @$2 50 ₰ bush.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—It is the opinion of some dealers that an advance will take place ere long. Holders at present are firm in their views, seemingly well pleased with the situation. Receipts 13 tierces. We quote as follows: Prime Cincinnati sugar-cured hams 11¾@12c; second quality do 10¾@11c; sugar-cured shoulders 10c; plain shoulders 7½@8c; ribbed sides 9¾; clear sides 9c; breakfast bacon 11@11¾c; dried beef 10c; mess pork $14 50. Lard, Cincinnati kettle, 10c; Pittsburgh tierces, prime 8¾c; Chicago and Cincinnati refined, in tierces, 10¾@11c; Chicago and Cincinnati, in buckets, 11¾@12¼c.

CHESNUTS—A few from California have been in the market for some days. Lots from nearer home are arriving and sell at $6 ₰ bushel.

DRIED FRUITS—The is but a limited demand and the market is dull. We quote: Apples, in quarters 7c@7½c; halves 9c; blackberries 12@13c ₰ lb; apples, prices nominal.

EXCHANGE—The demand has slightly increased and we are reported sales at 35@35c ₰ ₰.

BUILDING POWDER—Demand active, with sale of 5 cases $1 50; 3 do $1 75; 5 do $2 00; seconds $1 75; shorts $1 00; five shorts $1 65; chopped corn and oats $1 75; bolted corn meal, 80c ₰ bushel.

POULTRY—Sales young chickens by the coop at 40 @50c per pair; old 55c.

PAPER—Printing, rag, 13@14c ₰ ₰; printing, straw, 12c; wrapping, rag, 4½@5c; wrapping, straw, 3½@4c; wrapping, manila, 12@13c.

RAGS—Sales at 3@3¾c, ₰ pound; limited.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Demand active, with sale of 5 cases $1 50; 3 do $1 75; 5 do $2 00; seconds $1 75; shorts $1 00; five shorts $1 65; chopped corn and oats $1 75; bolted corn meal, 80c ₰ bushel.

PEACHES—Are becoming scarce; good for pressing or canning are worth $3 00@3 50 ₰ bushel.

QUINCES—We are reported sales at $3 50 ₰ barrel. The supply is scarce equal to the demand.

SALT—There has been an advance in salt, with a more active demand. We are reported sales by the car load at $1 85, and in a small way at $2 00 ₰ bbl.

SEEDS—Small sales of clover are made at $7; timothy at $3 @$3 25; flaxseed $1 80 ₰ bush.

STEAM—Shipments as high as 45c ₰ ₰.

TALLOW—City rendered, No. 1, 9@9½c; country 7½@8c ₰ ₰.

WILLOW—Sales Kentucky at 10c.

WHISKY—Highwines 98c; common rectified $1 03; proof rectified $1 05; rye and corn $1 05@1 07½ ₰ gallon; 500 Monongahela whisky at $1 04@1 06 ₰ gallon, as to age.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, October 7, 1871.

Receipts of raw iron continue in fair volume, but inadequate to the demand. This is especially true of forge descriptions, and prices for such may be quoted at fully $1 00 per ton higher than at the close of our last report.

Foundry stock of good medium grades is also in improved demand, and finds ready buyers at current rates.

The improved tone of medium grades has imparted more firmness to finer grades, causing holders of charcoal pig to also advance their views of the value of their stock.

Bituminous Coal-Smelted from Lake Superior Ores.

600 tons gray forge, to arrive	$35 00—4 m
600 tons gray forge, to arrive	34 50—4 m
600 tons gray forge neutral, to arrive	35 00—4 m
400 tons gray forge, to arrive	35 00—4 m
200 tons gray forge, to arrive	35 00—4 m
200 tons gray forge, to arrive	35 00—4 m
200 tons gray forge, to arrive	35 00—4 m
250 tons close gray, to arrive	35 00—4 m
200 tons gray forge, to arrive	35 00—4 m
200 tons foundry iron, to arrive	37 00—4 m
100 tons gray forge, to arrive	35 00—4 m
100 tons gray forge, to arrive	35 00—4 m
100 tons white and mottled, to arrive	32 00—4 m
100 tons medium close forge	33 50—4 m
100 tons medium close forge	33 50—4 m
50 tons gray forge, to arrive	35 00—4 m

Anthracite.

150 tons white and mottled	$32 00—4m
120 tons Chickies forge at furnace	32 00-cash
100 tons Chickies forge at furnace	32 00-cash
100 tons Chickies forge at furnace	32 00-cash
100 tons Chickies forge at furnace	32 00-cash
250 tons No. 2 foundry iron yard	36 50—4 m
200 tons No. 2 foundry iron yard	37 50—4 m
20 tons A No. 1 foundry iron yard	39 00—4 m

Charcoal.

80 tons Lake Superior charcoal ..... $41 00—4 m

Receipts of Pig Metal, Ore, Blooms and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal for the past twenty four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO. VISCOCK.

Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co. m	2	Haleman & H. m
Coleman, Rham & Co., m	3	Ryan & C. m
Zug & Co. ₰	1	Bryan & C. m
Reese, Graff & Co., m	2	Lewis, R. D & Co. m
Superior Mills, ₰	2	Lewis, O & P. m
W Smith, m	1	Lindsay & McC. m
Total		46

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

Cars.		Cars.
Gill & Bidwell, m	2	Haleman & H. m
Lowrie & Collard, m	2	
Total		5

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
Shoenberger, B & Co. o	14	C G Hussey & Co. b
Carnegie, M. & Co., o	11	J Moorhead, m
Rees, Graff & Co. o	1	Haleman & H. b
Everson Preston & Co. o	2	
Total		44

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
Lyon, Sherb & Co. m	1	H Woodsides, m
Rees, Graff & Co, m	1	
Total		2

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
J. Moorhead, m	8	J W Porter m
J Kearney, m	2	Haleman & H., m
Total		10

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY EVENING, October 6, 1871.

The arrivals to-day have been fair, but were principally through cattle for New York and Philadelphia markets. The market to-day is dull and inactive and very few changing hands. The buyers bought sparingly this week, and although the number on sale was not large, there is still somewhat of the market closes dull with a bad prospect ahead. Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steers, $6@6 25; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $5 75@6; fair to good to medium 1,000 to 1,100, $5 50@5; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $2@3 75; Texas steers, 800 to 1,200, $2 50@3; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $3 75@4 25.

Hogs.

The arrivals still continue heavy. The market today was slow and dragging, and sales were effected with difficulty. Reports from the East speak of the markets being full, and this has caused the demand to diminish greatly. A good many hogs were going East on first hands, which buyers get on commission. Until the receipts come lighter, there is not much prospect of improvement. The following are the rates current: Good Philadelphia, $4 75@4 80; good Baltimore, 200 to 225, $4 40@4 50; good New York, 180 to 200, $4 25@4 30.

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep lighter to-day, but for the week heavy. The market has been slow and dragging all week. The buyers have left for the East, and some of the more common lots of stock remain unsold, and will be held until next week. The heaviest decline has been on common sheep, which in many cases sold fully ½c lower than last week. The following are the closing rates for the different kinds and grades: good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $4 50 to $4 75; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $3 75 to $4 25; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 25 to $3 50; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 00 to $1 25; lambs, 35 to 60 lbs, $2 50 to $4 50.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, October 6, 1871.

REMARKS—The market, by way of variety, was a dull one. Buyers were shy and not disposed to operate, refusing to pay the rates that were demanded. The result was, we have nothing of importance to communicate to our readers. The following are the nominal rates:

CRUDE.

We continue to quote spot at 12c; October 12c; all year $, 11¾c; R. O. all year 12½c; Parkers $4 20 wanted, no buyers above $4 67½; Lower Creek $4 80@4 82; Oil City $5 00@5 05 ₰ bbl.

SALES.

1,000 bbls Parkers S. O. October $4 70

REFINED.

Market reported weaker: Spot 24¼c; October 24¼c; November 24½c; December 24¾c.

For latest oil dispatches see fourth page.

COOPERAGE.

Oil barrels—The market is firm; no sales; we quote spot barrels at $1 70 bid and $1 75 asked.

(Western Union Telegraph Line.)

TITUSVILLE, October 6.—Market quiet and firm; 40 bbls for spot and regular.

OIL CITY, October 6.—Market quiet and firm; certificates, no sales; tank held at $4 85; 47-gravity at Oil City held at $5 05.

PETROLEUM CENTER, October 6.—Market quiet at 12¾@4 bbl.

ROUSEVILLE, October 6.—Market quite and firm at $4 25@4 50.

PHILADELPHIA, October 6.—Market quiet; S. W. 24¾c; crude 14c; cases 28¾c; futures: November and December 24½c.

NEW YORK, October 6, closing of 5th.—Market more in buyers' favor. Crude 14¾@14¾c, without any business of moment reported.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Line.)

NEW YORK, October 6, 3 P. M.—Market very dull and inactive; first half October freely offered at 25¾c, with no buyers reported; sales 1,000 bbls, buyer all year, at 24¾c. No change in crude; market dull. No sales reported. The following are the closing quotations:

PHILADELPHIA, October 6, 5 P. M.—Crude 14c; refined, October, 24¼@24¾c; November and December 24¾@24¾c; no sales reported.

TITUSVILLE, October 6.—Market firm with quite a demand from refineries, but no change in prices, for rate holding: Crude 6@6 4c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, October 6.—The market is quiet and firm at 24 @24¾ 90.

OIL CITY, October 6.—Market firm and little doing; held at $5 00@5 05; lower road, $4 80.

TIDIOUTE, October 6.—Market unchanged from yesterday, and very quiet at $4 65@4 70.

ROUSEVILLE, October 6.—Market dull and nothing doing; offers being $4 82½@4 85.

PLEASANTVILLE, October 6.—Market quiet at $4 @5 00.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Fisher Bros	National Oil Works	80
T P Miller	Crystal Oil Works	308
J. K Earbour	Commercial Oil Works	340
T. Ross	National Oil Works	160
Thos Hackett	Model Oil Works	462
H McKelvey	Star Oil Works	469
B S Duncan	Liberty Oil Works	234
Bates & G	Hurtsville Oil Works	468
Bates & G	Citizens Oil Works	344
Bates & G	Comet Oil Works	468
B S Duncan	Eagle Oil Works	468
B S Duncan	Commercial Oil Works	468
H McKelvy	Cosmos Oil Works	468
T Hackett	Vesta Oil Works	468
T Hackett	Liberty Oil Works	468
Parker & S	Citizens Oil Works	154

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
National Oil Works	280	Crystal Oil Works	308
Tempest Oil Works	340	Commercial Oil Works	340
Model Oil Works	462	Star Oil Works	468
Liberty Oil Works	468	Hurtsville Oil Works	468
Penn Oil Works	468	Cosmos Oil Works	468
Eagle Oil Works	468	Liberty Oil Works	468
Total			5,960

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, October 6, 1871.

Citizens Oil Refining Co, 577 bbls refined to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

National Oil Works, 314 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 628 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co, 621 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Tempest Bros, 312 obls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

W. McKelvy & Co, 54 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Hartzell & Co, 103 barrels to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

J. A McKee & Sons, 165 bbls to Logan, Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

John Speer & Co, 20 barrels to G W White, Harris-burg.

Montzheimer, K & Co, 256 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Total shipments 3,854

MONTHLY METAL REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, October 7, 1871.

The following are the receipts of pig iron, ore and blooms for September by the various railroads, taken from the daily reports of the COMMERCIAL; also, a comparison table with September of 1869 and 1870. This table will be found useful for reference:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co. m	418	Coleman, R & Co., m	63
Jos. McClurg & Co., m	191	Wm Clarke & Bro., m	1
J. W. Porter, m	11	Wm. Smith & Co., m	66
J. Moorhead, m	54	Haliman & H., m	255
Fitts, Forpe Co., m	9	Lindsay, McC & Co., m	55
Spang, C. & Co. o	4	Spang, C & Co., m	15
Hartzell, M & Co., m	29	Robinson, R & Co., m	1
Zug & Co., m	74	Lewis, O. & P., m	17
Bryan & Caughey, m	20	Bryan & Caughey, o	6
Graff, Bennett & Co, m	59	Graff, Bennett & Co., o	6
Jones & Laughlin, o	52	Byers, McC & Co., o	6
Byers, McC & Co., m	2	Wilson, G. & Co., m	3
Union Mills, m	64	Rodgers & B, o	2
Brown & Co., m	16	Rodgers & B, m	11
Lewis, R. D & Co., m	4	Graham & A, m	2
Superior Mills m	55	Everson, P & Co, m	9
Shoenberger D & Co., o	45	J. Reamer, m	47
Various consignees, m	36		
Total			1,774
September, 1870			1,696
September, 1869			614

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co	45	J. Moorhead
J. Reamer	98	Haliman & H
Bryan & Caughey	1	J. Critchlow
J. Wood, Sons & Co	5	R. Winter
Union Mills	2	J. W. Porter
Totten & Co	1	J. Painter & Sons
Total		
September, 1870		
September, 1869		

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
McKnight, P. & Co	2	McKnight & Co
Coleman, R & Co	7	Lewis, Oliver & P
J. Moorhead	15	Graff, B. & Co
H. Woodsides	18	Reese, Graff & Co
Byers, McC & Co	6	Various
Total		
September, 1870		
September, 1869		

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
Haliman & H	56	Childs & Bro.
Jones & Laughlin	8	Zug & Co
Jno. Moorhead	3	Everson, P. & Co
Lewis, R. D	5	Lloyd & Black
Brown & Co	2	
Total		
September, 1870		
September, 1869		

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Cars.	Blooms.	Metal.	Total
Nimick & Co		8	8
Bryan & Caughey	14	12	26
Shoenberger, B. & Co	220		220
Wilson, Graff & Co	9		9
Bryan, R. & Co	21		21
Pittsburgh Bolt Works	14		14
Byers, McC & Co	10		10
Everson, Preston & Co	6	5	11
Brown & Co	8	7	15
Hussey, Wells & Co	10		10
Graff, Bennett & Co	5		5
J. W. Porter	5		5
Haliman & H	5		5
J. Moorhead	5	9	14
Howorth, Porter & Co	3		3
McKnight, Porter & Co	5		5
Union Mills	9		9
McKnight & Co	10		10
Reese, Graff & Co	17		17
Zug & Co	11		11
Wharton Bros	6		6
Various consignees	2	2	2
Total	366	15	381
September, 1870	489	1	490
September, 1869			326

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, October 6, 1871.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Nominal.

WHEAT—No 2 spring moderately active; closed at $1 18 @1 18½.

CORN—No 2 mixed fairly active; closed at 46½c; this afternoon dull and unchanged.

OATS—No 2 at 34¾c higher at 29¾@30½c.

RYE—No 2 closed at 60½c.

BARLEY—No 2 firmer; closed at 59@59½c.

HOGWINES—Steady at 89c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork $13 00@13 25. Lard steady at 9½@9¾c.

HOGS—Fairly active at $4 10@4 50; receipts 10,000; shipments 7,000.

CATTLE—Quiet and unchanged.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, October 6.—Cotton active and in buyers' favor; sales 3,000 bales; uplands 20½c. Flour dull; receipts 16,000 bbls; sales 8,000 bbls; common to good $6 @6 75; fair to good shipping extra $6 90@7 75; white western extra $7 80@8 75; Ohio extra $7 10@7 60; St. Louis $7 25@8 25. Rye flour quiet and steady at $4 75@5 00. Wheat quiet. Western dull and declined; spring No 1 $1 42@1 43; spring No 2 $1 40@1 41; winter red $1 42@1 45; amber $1 42@1 45; white $1 40@1 42. Barley active; Chicago No. 2 at $1 12. Corn declined; receipts 48,000 bbls; sales 20,000 bbls; western mixed, in store, 76c; afloat 75½c. Oats declined; western and Ohio 32@36c. Hay and hops firm. Coffee firm; Rio 19½@19¾c. Sugar a shade lower; fair to good refining 9@9½c; Cuba 9½@9¾c. Rice steady. Crude petroleum 14½@14¾c; refined 23½c. Pork quiet; mess $13 25@13 62; prime $10@10 25; prime mess $16@16 25. Beef quiet; barely steady for old; mess $23@24. Cut meats unchanged. Middles firm; short and long clear 9½c. Lard steady; No 1 to steam 9¾@9¾c; kettle dried 10¾. December to March 9½@10c. Butter dull; western 10@15c; Ohio 15@20c. Cheese quiet at 10@11c. Provisions unchanged. Eggs 19@20c; sellers $1 06. Oats dull; western and Ohio 55@56c. Corn quiet. Lard firm; prime steam 10¼c. January lice.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, October 6.—Flour less active and not so firm. Wheat quiet; Minnesota extra family $7 25@7 75; Indiana and Ohio $6 75@7 50. Wheat in less demand and lower; $1 42@1 45. Rye firm; western $1 06@1 07; Penn yellow $1 08@1 09; mixed western $1 06@1 08. Oats selling freely at 36@37c; Delaware 38@39c. Corn dull; receipts 20,000 bushels. Barley 85@90c for mixed. Provisions steady. Crude petroleum 13½c; refined 24½c. Whisky scarce; held at $1 02 for western.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, October 6.—Tobacco active and firm; sales 75 hhds; logs $7 @8 00; low to medium leaf $8 00@12 00; fair to good $9 00@18 50; bagging quiet, steady and unchanged. Cotton strong; middling 19½c. Flour in demand fair and steady; extra family $6 50@7 00. Wheat firm at $1 40@1 50. Corn strong; mixed 50@52c; white 52@53c bulk. Rye steady at 75c in sale arrival. Provisions quiet and unchanged; mess pork $13 00. Bacon, sugar cured, 15½c. Lard 9½c; keg 10½@10½c. Whisky quiet at 96c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, October 6.—Flour scarce and firm. Wheat dull; Ohio and Indiana $1 45@1 60. Corn firm, yellow 72@73c; mixed 69@70c. Oats steady at 42@43c. Provisions unchanged. Butter 16@16c. Whisky firm at $1 02.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, October 6.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat declined 1@2c. No 2 white Wabash $1 46@1 46; No 1 white Michigan $1 46; amber Michigan $1 47; red $1 46; No 2 do $1 38. Corn dull; high mixed 55c; low do 52c. Oats 36@36c; no grade 34c. Oats dull and unchanged; No 2 32c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, October 6.—Flour—Extra spring unchanged. Wheat—No 2 lower at $1 19@1 19½; $1 12½@1 13½. Oats—No 2 firm at 30c. Corn—No 2 mixed firm at 47c. Rye—No 1 firm at 62c. Barley—No 2 2c better at 82c. Provisions firm; mess pork $13 50@14. Lard 9½@9¾c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, October 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat irregular, unsettled and 1@2c lower. No 1 red or $1 41@1 42. Corn steady but dull; high mixed 55c. Oats dull at 28c. Petroleum steady and unchanged.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, October 6.—Wheat declined, extra $1 50; No 1 $1 46; No 1 white $1 47; amber $1 46. Corn dull and declined. Oats quiet and unchanged.

COTTON MARKETS.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, October 6.—Cotton quiet at 18½@19c.

**Mobile.

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Prussian Oppression at Dijon.

Demonstrations of Spanish Democrats.

Roman Professors Refuse to Take the Oath.

Conduct of the Prussians at Dijon.

PARIS, October 6.—Thiers to-day received a deputation of citizens from Dijon, who came to complain of the tyrannical conduct of the Prussian troops in occupation of that city, and to urge the government to hasten their departure from the city and department. The Prussians are charged, among other things, with wantonly imprisoning one hundred and twenty-five citizens, who forgot to deliver up their arms in accordance with the orders of the military commandant. The deputation was informed that the complaint would be brought to the attention of General Manteuffel.

End of the Newcastle Strike.

LONDON, October 7, 3 A. M.—The strike of the engineers at Newcastle may be considered at an end. Only matters of detail remain to be settled. The employers have agreed to the nine hour system, which will be carried into effect on and after the second of January, 1872, and the men have promised to work nine hours and a half per day until that date.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

BERLIN, October 6.—The Reichstag is convoked for the 16th inst. The Budget which is to be submitted proposes an increase of five millions of thalers in the appropriations for the navy and coast defenses.

MADRID, October 6.—The Democrats everywhere are making demonstrations in favor of Castelar. Twenty-two Governors of provinces have tendered their resignations.

ROME, October 6.—Twenty professors in the University of Rome have refused to take the oath required by the Italian Government.

LONDON, October 6.—Sir Wm. Armstrong has made a proposition to the men on the strike at New Castle to resume work for the present at the rate of fifty-seven hours per week, if the masters will agree to reduce the hours to fifty-four per week at the beginning of next year. A mass meeting of workmen is discussing the proposal to-night. The cotton manufacturers of Burnly, North Lancashire, have decided to reduce the wages of their operatives on account of the depressed condition of business.

The statement that France had consented to striking out article three in the customs treaty with Germany is confirmed.

PARIS, October 6.—The report that Minister Ponyer Quertier had left for Berlin was premature. His journey has been postponed, as Gen. Manteuffel is expected at Versailles to settle the questions in dispute.

LONDON, October 7.—It is said that the gambling rooms at the German watering places are not to be closed.

OHIO POLITICS.

Speech of Hon. John A. Bingham at Wellsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WELLSVILLE, O., October 6, 1871.

A grand Republican mass meeting was addressed here this evening by the Hon. John A. Bingham, who was introduced in a few choice words by General J. W. Reilly, of this place.

Mr. Bingham's speech was the ablest, most dignified and eloquent ever delivered in this vicinity. He discussed the issues of the campaign, now about to close, in a way that must have forever and effectually exposed the shameful misrepresentations of "horny-handed" Sam Cary in his speech here a few evenings ago. Every charge preferred by Mr. Bingham's replies to the "horny-handed" demagogue warranted the conclusion that his statements were entirely satisfactory to those present. His speech was well received throughout, and that it made a favorable impression is the result of next Tuesday's election will attest. Quite a number of the friends honored Mr. Bingham during the evence, which they had not done on the occasion of the Democratic meeting, by the base, blackguard and scurrilous language of that most imperious of demagogues who spoke his piece on the occasion referred to.

LATTER DAY SAINTS.

Conference of the Mormon Church—An Apostolic Cannon to be Spiked.

SALT LAKE, October 6.—The semi-annual conference of the Church of Jesus Christ commenced this morning. The attendance is not as large as usual. Different Elders have spoken, all to the glorification of the Mormon Church, but generally the language and sentiments are quite moderate. One of the Apostles remarked significantly that he was willing and so were the great bulk of the Latter Day Saints, to obey every good and righteous law enacted by the government of our country. With laws, however, which were designed to enfringe upon his or their rights as freemen, he could say quite as much. It is expected that Brigham Young, if able, will speak on Sunday.

It is rumored authoritatively that Geo. Q. Cannon, editor of the *News* and one of the Apostles, will be arrested to-morrow on a charge of lewd and lascivious cohabitation.

Business is improving, and mining transactions unusually heavy. The Silver Cloud mine, in Camp Floyd, sold to-day for $350,000.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The body of Frank Mackabee, a cattle drover, was found hanging to a tree near Kansas City, Mo. It is supposed he was murdered and robbed, and hung to avert suspicion.

Col. J. W. Foster, of Evansville, was yesterday elected chairman of the Indiana Republican State Central Committee, in place of Hon. A. H. Conner, resigned.

Near Washington, Ind., on Thursday evening, Capt. J. C. Reilly, a steamboatman, formerly of Cincinnati, was fatally stabbed, in a drunken quarrel, by Capt. J. M. Parker, of Charleston, Ind.

At a Sunday school concert in Wilmington, Del., Thursday evening, a muslin curtain stretched across the stage took fire, creating a panic. Many ladies and children were more or less injured in the rush to escape.

There were six deaths from yellow fever in Charleston yesterday.

The International Coopers' Convention in New York closed its sessions yesterday with a grand parade.

The election in Texas passed off quietly, with the exception of Grosbeck, where five negroes murdered an old white citizen named D. C. Apple. Nothing as to the result of the election has been obtained.

A severe storm commenced at Jefferson, Texas, doing considerable damage.

AUTUMN FASHIONS.

A Delusion and a Snare—The Indications of the Future — Outside Garments—Furs—Gloves.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW YORK, September 29.

A DELUSION AND A SNARE.

What I am coming to is this, that the paniers, and bunching up of the polonaise and overskirts, is a delusion and a snare. The simple result of the loss to Paris of the last eighteen months, they take us back to the folly of two years ago, to the last stick of the great donkey of the Empire, worth, to his vulgarity and conceit. The panier was a fitting legacy from him to the woman whom he dressed, and it ought to have been the only one they would ever require of him. All the costumes, all the models which have been received from Paris repeat the old styles, and our obedient copyists discard more recent ideas and lamely go to work to multiply them as the latest Parisian fashions.

Fashion! why poor Paris has at present no more fashion and no more authority for sensible fashions than Peoria, and it is from a crowd of poor half-starved shopkeepers that we get these traditions in vilen ed ideas.

When fashion does return to Paris she will don different robes, and with us might as well set the example of sense in the simplicity which will be likely to inaugurate, having no longer the Empress to pay ministage to. The Parisian correspondents begin to quote Madame Thiers, who is grave to austerity in her dress, and obscure in her style, which they re-ascribed logised.

Let slavish copyists and women who have gone mad over Paris fashions read the following paragraph from the recent letter of a noted French fashion writer:

"Never have there been seen, even in the most degraded periods of the history of France, fashions and modes of life more devoid of refinement, more devoted to gross pleasures, more regardless of honor, more careless of scandal, more ill-bred, in a word, than under the Second Empire, which has just ceased to reign. Nameless men, adventurers from all countries, enriched by unscrupulous speculations, with with the aid of a few French men and women of doubtful characters, have set the fashions in France for the last fifteen or eighteen years.

THE INDICATIONS OF THE FUTURE.

The most distinguished women make their own fashions, and are generally become noted for a certain style of dress, which belongs to them almost as exclusively as the color of their hair or the expression of their eyes. Instead of adapting themselves to the prevailing fashion, they adapt the prevailing fashion to themselves, and the result is that fitness of clothing to the wearer, which strikes every one with admiration.

The most elegant women of society have discarded paniers and refuse to bunch up costly velvet and think *pros pos*... into "Dolly Vardens." We may hope, therefore, to see before the winter closes and even before it is far advanced, the huge bunches at the back entirely got rid of, the demi-trained skirts of rich material made perfectly plain, the destructive folds of creases taken out of the polonaise of velvet and wool, and the garment allowed to descend naturally upon the graceful skirt.

The "girl of the period" has passed into caricature. It is sincerely to be hoped that she will shortly pass into history, with all her jumps, her bends, and her deformities and be seen no more.

OUTSIDE GARMENTS.

Shawls are seen a little during the intermediate season before their suits have given place to warmer ones, but they have not at all recovered any of that prestige which distinguished them before "suits" became the universal wear. The question now with many ladies is, what shall we do for a dress cloak? No suit can be made warm enough for the rigors of this climate at the North, and unless one can afford the magnificence of a black velvet polonaise, with its quilted silk lining and rich trimming, there has been nothing but a waterproof or a blanket shawl between women and freezing.

This winter it seems probable that this great want will be supplied. Several kinds of a winter *pelisse vatrieé* and broadcloth have been exhibited, which seem to combine all the requisites, and ought to win attention and favor. The pattern is cut long, so as closely to define the figure, although loose enough to be put on with comfort over a dress. It may be double or single-breasted, and made with or without Pelerine capes. The capes are not lined; they are cut of single cloth, the prettiest plaids or stripes on the edge. For slender persons one seam and one large pleat at the back in the skirt are sufficient, but for stouter and those matronly ladies rich, single pleats, which give three seams at the back, will be found more becoming to the figure. A pelisse of cypress or green cloth, worn over a single dress skirt with an all-black hat of velvet and feathers, is as handsome and lady-like a costume as any woman need wish.

Waterproof cloaks are now made almost uniformly as long as sacques coming down the front, with sleeves and large talma cape. They are by far the most comfortable and useful style, as they allow the free use of the arms at the same time are perfectly protective, more dressy and as useful wraps are made in the same way, of scotch wool checked in two colors, black and white, purple and white, scarlet and white, and the like. These latter are particularly pretty over gray traveling dresses.

Open cloaks are richly embroidered this season in black, or colors upon white, or white upon scarlet, in gold or white upon black. Opera dressing is becoming as elaborate as it was before the war, although "not quite," that is, bare necks are, thanks to innate sense of propriety, in the natural, imperverted American woman, rarely seen.

Mink has found a successful rival in the American black martin, or what is sometimes denominated "Alaska sable." In spite of the first stupid attempt to pass it off for what it was not, it has gradually won its way by virtue of its beauty and merit alone, until it now occupies a high place in public regard. It is a beautiful trimming fur, and if it was as costly would be considered as handsome, if not handsomer, than mink, but as yet it is only about half the price. A very fine set of black martin can be obtained for from thirty to forty dollars, while a corresponding set of mink would cost seventy-five to a hundred.

The long fur boa has quite taken the place of the collar, and together with the muff, which has not changed its size or general appearance, comprises the fashionable sets of the season. Seal skin sets are very much admired, and are indeed exquisite in color and style. They can be bought lined with satin, and richly mounted for thirty dollars. A novelty in seal skin jackets is made with *revers*, cut up on the back and bordered with some other fur, grebe or black martin. The fancy, however, is not good style, or good taste, it simply vulgarizes a distinctive and formerly distinguished garment.

Ermine, the loveliest of all fur, is quite recovering its former prestige. It is to be much used for ceremonious visiting and evening dress. It is very reasonable in price, a handsome set costing only from $35 to $65. For eighty dollars or less, therefore, a lady can provide herself sufficiently with furs, a set of black martin and a set of ermine affording a guarantee against all contingencies. Capes and cuffs of fur are as though they never had been. Astrachan trimmed with seasatia, constitutes very pretty and cheap though less permanent sets than solid furs, but coats only from ten to twenty dollars.

We have white fur jackets for children. They are among the prettiest and most becoming of their winter garments, and can be bought, with muff, for twelve dollars per set. White fox sets for misses are in great demand. China hills or "Persian Lamb" are for little girls. The coat is from three to ten dollars per set. There is nothing new in the way of mink or sable. They have grown old and have attained an unquestioned respectability in service, are the same as other furs, but the Russian sable the prices range from one hundred and fifty to seven hundred dollars a set, but Hudson Bay sable fifty to two hundred; in mink twenty to one hundred and twenty-five.

Mention was forgotten in the proper place of hordering in black martin, which ranges from one dollar and fifty to three dollars per yard.

GLOVES.

Kid gloves have appeared in all the new five shades of faille satine and empress cloth, and all the infinite shades also required by the shaded costume. The highest shades of the combination is selected, however, to go with these as being more dressy.

Evening gloves are a tone deeper and black gloves, or gloves the shade of the dress, embroidered with black, in fine lines on the back and narrow scolloped rim at the wrist, are the favorite evening wear. The price is a trifle lower than last season, one dollar and seventy-five cents for one buttoned gloves, two dollars for two buttons, twenty cents as usual, being added for every button.

JENNY JUNE.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

FRIDAY, October 7, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height of Bar'm.	Change in 24 hours.	Thermometer.	Change in 24 hours.	Direction of wind.	Velocity.	Rain in inches.	Pressure.	Sunset.	Weather.
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.98	23	47	19	N.	8	.32	R	5	3
Cairo, Ill.	30.10	.01	60	1	....	....	....	....	4	3
Chicago, Ill.	30.13	.03	48	5	....	....	....	....	4	3
Cincinnati, O.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cleveland, O.	30.04	.10	51	18	N.	6	.18	R	5	3
Dubuque, Iowa.	30.10	.04	50	14	N. W.	6	.01	R	5	3
Detroit, Mich.	30.08	.17	40	24	N.	7	.24	R	5	3
Louisville, Ky.	30.07	.01	60	12	S.	4	.01	R	4	3
Memphis, Tenn.	30.12	.08	50	14	N. W.	4	....	....	4	1
Nashville, Tenn.	30.14	.07	52	12	....	....	....	....	4	1
New Orleans, La.	30.00	.06	71	....	N. W.	5	....	....	4	1
Pittsburgh, Pa.	30.05	.17	46	21	N.	10	....	....	5	3
Shreveport, La.	30.07	.10	62	1	....	2	....	....	4	1
St. Louis, Mo.	30.07	.04	52	10	N.	5	....	....	4	3
Toledo, O.	30.14	.11	46	20	N. E.	15	....	....	5	3
Vicksburg, Miss.	30.17	.11	65	....	N. W.	7	....	....	4	1

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high winds; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, fog; 6, rain; 7, snow.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

THE BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

Adjourned Meeting Yesterday—The Reports of the General Officers—Repairs at the Poor Farm—Preparations for Winter.

Yesterday afternoon there was held an adjourned meeting of the Board of Guardians, at which the following members were present: Messrs. Arthurs, Anderson, Hays, Hartley, Fitzsimmons, Torrens, Shaw, Moorhead and Smythe.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Hartley reported that the roof of the house occupied by the City Farm physician, had been on active duty for the past twenty years and was in a very bad condition generally. He moved that a new roof be put upon the house, which could be done at a light expense as there were plenty of shingles all ready at the farm.

Mr. Shaw amended by moving that the Committee having the matter in hand be also instructed to make any necessary repairs about the main building that in their opinion may be needed this season.

The amendment was accepted and the original resolution passed.

Mr. Anderson offered a resolution directing that the Monthly Committee examine into the heating and lighting and other facilities for the safety and comfort of the inmates of the main building of the city farm, and report at the next meeting. Adopted.

The following reports were then read: Dr. Benham, physician in the First district, reported twenty-two persons visited during September, eighty-seven visits paid, and five office patients attended to.

Dr. Umbstaetter, of the Second district, reported fourteen patients attended during the month past; thirty-seven visits paid and nine patients attended to in office.

Mr. W. D. Patterson, Superintendent of the City Farm, reported 194 inmates in the building on the 30th of September, of whom 111 were males and 83 females; admitted during the month, 12 males and 11 females; remaining in the institution October first, 114 males and 82 females, a total of 196. During the month there were three births and five deaths.

Dr. Wood, Physician at the Farm, reported five deaths during the month, one from old age, one ulceration of the bowels, two consumption, 1 smallpox.

The several reports were received and adopted.

Warrants were ordered for the payment of sundry bills, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE "ANTICIPATED" FRAUDS.

Appointment of Overseers for the First and Third Wards.

Some days ago we announced that six Democrats had filed a petition in the Court of Quarter Sessions, setting forth that they anticipated frauds at the coming election in the First, Third, Fourth, Seventh and Eighth Wards of this city, and asking that the Court appoint two such intelligent and competent citizens to act as overseers in said wards, as provided in the act of 1869. The petition was based on the allegation that the Boards in these wards are composed entirely of Republicans—a fact not admitted so far as some of them are concerned. Yesterday the matter came up again, the Court receiving suggestions of names of persons to act as overseers. Appointments to be made as follows: First ward, Anthony Keating, Dem., and Andrew Humbert, Rep. Third ward—David Sims, Rep., and Patrick McCullough, Dem. The people of Lawrenceville suggested for the other wards: Fourth—Wm. Riley and O'Brien, Seventh—Wm. Ihl. The subject of her next lecture is, "The Roman Priesthood, their power over the people, and what it leads to." She will also explain how she escaped from the convent. For further particulars see advertisement in amusement column.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

FROM and after Monday next the Pennsylvania Company's freight depot in Allegheny City will be located at the corner of North and Irwin avenues.

HON. E. A. HOWARD, son of Rev. Dr. W. D. Howard, of this city, who was Attorney General of Nebraska under President Buchanan's administration, arrived from Arkansas yesterday, en route to Washington City, D. C.

JACOB NEELY was yesterday accused before Alderman McMasters with striking and knocking down Thomas Riley. Riley worked for Neely, and alleges that Neely struck and demanded his pay, whereupon he was knocked down.

MR. JOHN ROUTH, the veteran conductor of the Wall's Accommodation train, leaves next week for a trip west and north, having obtained a vacation for two or three weeks. He will go west as far as Salt Lake city, and after paying his respects to the Mormons will return to Chicago, visit Detroit, pass over into Canada, and return home by way of Niagara Falls. His numerous friends all join in wishing him a pleasant respite from duty.

"JUSTICE & LAW."

The Thirteenth Ward School Muddle

Lively Meeting of Citizens Last Night.

Resolutions Passed and not Passed—A Bolt and Another Meeting Organized—The Proceedings in Full.

Some days ago the following notice, written in the boldest of writing and with the blackest of black ink, was posted in conspicuous places about the Thirteenth Ward:

NOTICE.—All persons interested in the mixing of the darkie children with the white in the Thirteenth Ward School are requested to attend a meeting at the school house on Friday evening at seven o'clock, and hear something of importance. Don't fail to come, one and all.

Oct. 5. JUSTICE & LAW.

Last evening about eight o'clock, a representative of the COMMERCIAL entered a room on the first floor of the school building referred to, and found assembled about sixty citizens of the ward. As he entered

A MOTION TO ADJOURN

was before the house, but was withdrawn.

Mr. Isaiah Dickey occupied the chair and Mr. R. G. Atkinson was acting as Secretary.

Mr. Robert Arthurs took the floor, and laid down the Constitution and the law as regarded the rights of the colored people. He maintained that according to the Constitution all men were free and equal. The colored man paid his taxes as well as the white man and he should have equal privileges. Congress and the people have placed the colored man's rights in his hands, and to interfere with his rights costs just $1,000 each time it is done. That was the fine and there was also a term of imprisonment added for it. No same man would attempt to fight against the Constitution. On the other hand, if the colored people acted on equals under the law, we should be as interested in their success as we are in the success of the entire country. Put yourself in the place of the colored men—act as Christians, and never forget the golden rule, "Do unto others as you would that others should do unto you."

Mr. R. G. Atkinson.—When the people of this ward went to bed last night I dreamed that all hell at one unlimited few asked the question, who "Justice and Law" were; who issued the call for this meeting. I do not know now, nor do I care, but I do press my motion that a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. Arthurs for the able and logical manner in which he colored children to attend this school. The colored people are our fellow-citizens;

THEY ARE NOT TANNED;

The color will not rub off—at least that of their fathers don't on election day. I call for the question on my motion.

Mr. Joseph Lowry was sorry that there was any trouble on the colored question in the Thirteenth ward. He wished that the citizens were unanimous in opinion; that a resolution could be passed asking every colored child in the ward to attend the school. His child was a pupil in the school and the presence of a colored child or a school-room full of them, would never make him take his child out of school.

Mr. Dickey.—(Mr. Lowry in the chair.) I desire to say a word on this question. I am one of the oldest citizens in this room; have been a school director in Pitt township for twelve years and have always labored earnestly to support our public schools. I am now, and always was, in favor of allowing the colored children to attend the public schools. I do not say so because I have no children attending school now, but I always was in favor of the same opinion. The other day I was approached by Mrs. Moore, the mother of two bright little colored children, who told me she could not afford to permit for them to attend the ward school, yet their father paid his taxes and employed all the other privileges that a white citizen does. I was sorry for I could not do nothing for her; but I tell you, gentlemen, I would just as soon have those colored children in a school as I would those of the low and ignorant Dutch and Irish. Gentlemen, I tell you that myself that I should thus express myself as Indiacolored children to extinguish the lamps in the room but the opponents staved the proceeding and to the chair and appointing Mr. Neal Secretary.

Mr. Birch then renewed his motion to set apart a room for colored children. Carried.

Mr. Ewarts moved that the Directors be ordered to expel and exclude all colored children from the school. Carried.

Mr. Atkinson—"Let me read the law. You cannot expel them.

Mr. Ewarts—I move that Mr. Arthurs be censured for allowing colored children to attend the school. Carried, and on motion, the trouble of the evening came to a conclusion by adjournment.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

Man Killed at Braddock—Woman Killed Near Johnstown—Fireman Killed Near Harrisburg.

Yesterday morning a little before seven o'clock the eastward bound Pacific Express train, on the Pennsylvania Railroad struck and killed a man named Lebon Barton, in the curve, near the Gas, Coal and Coke Company's siding at Braddock's Fields. Deceased, who was a laborer upon the road, and had been in the employ of the company for fifteen years, was walking upon the west track, when the express train was rapidly approaching. He stepped to the other track to permit the freight to pass, when the passenger engine struck him and knocked him about thirty yards. The mangled remains fell upon the track and were dragged about the same distance. The train was stopped as quickly as possible, but Barton was quite dead when taken up. Deceased was about fifty years of age, and leaves a widow. The train was several hours behind time, and was not locked for at that time.

WOMAN CUT TO PIECES.

The same train ran over a woman named Mrs. Myers, at Perkinsville, two miles west of Johnstown, cutting her to pieces. She was a resident of Perkinsville. The train was still considerably behind time when this accident happened.

FIREMAN KILLED.

On Thursday a collision occurred between two trains at Thompsontown, west of Harrisburg, which resulted in the killing of a fireman named Scott Shaffer, a resident of Altoona. A special train, consisting of a locomotive and one car, ran into a wood train, breaking several cars of the latter and killing the engine. The engineer, whose name we did not learn, was seriously hurt. Shaffer had an arm and his head badly cut by the wreck, and was otherwise mutilated. He died in a few hours. He leaves a young wife.

Public Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. Edwin Adams ends his fairly successful engagement at the new Opera House with the performance of this afternoon and evening. "Ours" will form the programme at each entertainment.

On Monday evening Mr. Laurence P. Barrett, the very popular young actor, makes his first appearance this season, in "Richelieu," and will be welcomed.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—Miss Lucy Rushton will appear twice more at the Fifth Avenue, "Red Hands" will be on the bill at the matinee and evening performances.

On Monday evening the Chapman sisters, Blanche and Ella, will play one of their favorite pieces, supported by Mr. E. A. Locke. The sisters have abandoned burlesque for something more substantial.

VARIETIES.—The usual popular matinee will be given at half-past two, and in the evening a mammoth bill is promised.

HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best. ths

ALLEGHENY.

Sudden Death.

About five o'clock last evening Miss Cooper, a lady aged fifty years, who resided with her sister-in-law, Mrs. Cooper, in Robinson, near Craig street, died suddenly. At the hour named she was sweeping the pavement, when she took suddenly ill, and had to be carried into the house by her neighbors, but died before medical assistance could be had. She had suffered with consumption for a number of years past and was in very feeble health.

Blacksmith Shop Destroyed.

Last evening shortly after six o'clock, a fire broke out in the blacksmith shop of Mack and Pearson, on Robert Hare, located on Ohio near Irwin avenue. The building was a large one-story frame, and was totally destroyed, together with the tools and fixtures, occasioned by the conflagration of the extensive cooper shop of Messrs. Ilaiva & Robertson, located in the adjoining lot. The latter shop was also soon the whole building was in ruins. The building contained a large amount of stock, consisting of two new wagons, two new carts, three or four old wagons, and a large quantity of spokes and lumber, all of which were destroyed. The loss is about $1,500, upon which there is an insurance of $1,000 in the National.

The origin of the fire was from a defective flue. It is supposed that some red coals of one of the forges in the blacksmith shop fell upon the floor, and, heating, thus causing the fire. Mr. Hare and his assistant, Mr. Pearson, had just left the shop, when they noticed the fire and returned. Mr. Hare knocked in the shop door, when the flames shot out. He was badly burned about the face, but succeeded in escaping after being slightly burned about the hands and face. Fully two hours elapsed before the fire alarm was sounded, as no key could be found, and when the firemen arrived the flames had gained such headway that they did not attempt to save the shop, but directed streams on adjoining buildings, and thus succeeded in confining the flames to the building in which it originated.

A WINK IS AN GOOD AS A NOD, &C.

Buy your lot on Mt. Washington, in sight of City Hall, twelve minutes from Monongahela House. Lots 20 feet front by 80 deep, for sale on easy terms for twenty foot fronts. Norton's last sale of the season takes place on Monday the 16th. Free fare both ways on Incline Plane. 20 Stairs To-night.

DOLLAR REWARD SOAP.

To clean the grease from your coat collar use the "Dollar Reward Soap." For sale by all grocers.

RIDGE AVENUE RESIDENCE.

Remember the positive sales on Monday next at 2 o'clock. See advertisement on this page; by A. Leggate, auctioneer.

RIDGE AVENUE RESIDENCE.

The large dwelling, corner of Ridge avenue and Walker street, is to be sold without reserve on Monday next, at 2 o'clock. Rare chance. A. Leggate, auctioneer.

RIDGE AVENUE RESIDENCE.

An unsurpassed opportunity to secure a large house and lot will be given on Monday next. See advertisement on this page by A. Leggate, auctioneer.

JAMES CONNOR'S

Celebrated Hurl Brooms on exhibition and for sale at the fair.

TO THE PEOPLE.

Opera House Dining and Billiard Rooms.

Mr. George Reineman, the gentlemanly proprietor of the Opera House Dining and Billiard rooms, desires the public to know that he keeps a first class establishment in every respect, a fact already known to all who have favored this model place with their patronage. The billiard rooms are also to close convenient and comfortable in the city, and are presided over by Mr. Joe Phillips, who is a gentleman of the first order of the word. The dining rooms are under the immediate supervision of Mr. Reineman, who knows his business well, and will be found living with the other departments. Fresh oysters received daily and served in all the various styles in the best possible manner.

The First Premium.

There can be no question as to the merits of the American family sewing machine, since it has taken the first premium over all others on exhibition at every fair at which it has been exhibited. Mr. Espy, the agent at the corner of Fifth avenue and Market street, second floor, is said to be very highly elated over the success of his machine, and the public are more than ever appreciating its merits, as is shown by the increasing sales over those of last year. Call and examine this favorite premium machine.

Sheetings and Shirtings

Cheap, cheap, cheap, at McKee, Murphy & Co.'s.

Wonders Never Cease.

It is said that wonders never cease, which saying may or may not be true, but we know that the greatest wonder yet discovered is the great modern Wonder Store at No. 66 Fifth avenue, where goods are being disposed of at such ruinously low rates as to astonish every beholder. The sales of this enormous worth from twenty-five to thirty dollars is calculated to astonish everybody, yet this thing is being done every day. Call and see the goods at this wonderful establishment.

For Your Children's Shoes

Go to Morganstern's, 86 Market street.

Soft Ginger Bread.

Mix half cup butter, two cups of molasses, two cups of sweet milk, two tablespoonfuls ginger; mix together, then add six cups of flour, having mixed in it two measures of Banner Baking Powder. Each can of Banner Baking Powder contains a measure, and full directions go with it by following which all mistakes are avoided. The Banner Recipes furnished gratis by your grocer.

Valveteens.

Astonishing Bargains at McKee, Murphy & Co.'s.

Choice Wines and Liquors.

B. H. Libbers, wholesale dealer in foreign and domestic wines and liquors, has on hand, at No. 16 Clark street, a large stock of the best brands for sale cheap.

New Prints.

Styles just out; never seen before, at McKee, Murphy & Co.'s.

Country Merchants

Will find a fine assortment of China, glass and queensware at R. E. Breed & Co.'s China Store, No. 100 Wood street.

O. N. A.

The Wonderful Alpaca at McKee, Murphy & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Fine China

And queensware, wholesale and retail, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s China Store, No. 100 Wood street.

Table Linens and Towelings.

Full bleached, half bleached and brown. Bargains at McKee, Murphy & Co's.

Beautiful Glassware

At R. E. Breed & Co.'s China store, No. 100 Wood street.

Black Silks, Black Silks, Black Silks,

At McKee, Murphy & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

James Connor's

Celebrated Hurl Brooms on exhibition and for sale at the Rink.

Splendid and Cheap.

The stock of dress goods at McKee, Murphy & Co.'s.

All Goods,

Including China, glass and queensware, silver plated ware, &c., sold cheap at the China Store, No. 100 Wood street.

James Connor's

Celebrated Hurl brooms on exhibition and for sale at the rink.

Burnett's Kalliston

Will impart a *clear, soft* and *beautiful* hue to the skin.

O. N. A.

You must buy this alpacca if you would have the handsomest and cheapest, at McKee, Murphy & Co.'s.

"To Perfume and Dress the Hair,

Use Burnett's Cocoaine."—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Pearl Handled Knives,

And other fine table cutlery, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s China store, No. 100 Wood street.

AIKEN'S
Perfect Fitting
SHIRTS

Directions for Self-Measure sent on application. Perfect Fitting Shirts of every description always in stock and warranted to fit.

JAMES H. AIKEN,
74 Fifth avenue, opposite Postoffice.

MARRIED.

PFAHL—NEILSON—On Thursday evening October 5th, 1871, at the residence of W. A. Lyons, Esq., by Rev. J. G. King, Mr. WILL H. PFAHL and Miss EMILY M. NEILSON all of Allegheny City. No cards.

ALRICH—DICKEY—On Thursday evening, October 5th, at East Liberty, by Rev. John Gillespie, JOHN C. ALRICH and ANNA M., daughter of Robert Dickey, Esq. No cards.

DIED.

KAUFMAN—HARVY E. F., second son of Casper and Martha Ann Kaufman, at Claremont, Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock and ten minutes, aged four years, one month and ten days.

Funeral will take place from the residence of Thomas Geyer, No. 36 Locust street, Third Ward, Allegheny.

TEIS (Saturday) MORNING, at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend

PAINTER—On Friday afternoon, October 6th, MARY HAYS, wife of Jacob Painter, in the sixtieth year of her age.

[Notice of funeral in evening papers.]

DUNN—On Thursday, October 5th, at 4 o'clock A. M., JOHN C. DUNN.

Funeral from his late residence, Sixth avenue, on SATURDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock. Services at St. Paul's Cathedral.

RELICIOUS.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, Ogden Third avenue and Grant street. Rev. WM. N. VAN DE MARK, Pastor. Services every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. VAN DE MARK will give the second lecture of the Fable series TO-MORROW EVENING. Subject—"The Fable of Mirack." A cordial invitation to the public. Seats free.

PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Fourth avenue, between Ferry and Diamond streets, Allegheny. Preaching MORNING and EVENING by the PASTOR, Rev. J. H. THOMPSON. No evening service. Seats free and a cordial welcome to all.

ELEVENTH WARD MISSION, Corner of Webster avenue and Miltenberger street. Preaching TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, (D. V.) under the auspices of the Eleventh Ward Mission, in the MOORHEAD PUBLIC HALL, Centre avenue, near Webster avenue, at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to be present.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, Fifth avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets. Rev. W. McKEE, Pastor. Services TO-MORROW at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject at the morning service, "The Moral Responsibility of the Christian Voter." The Seats are Free and a cordial invitation is extended to the public.

Lea & Perrins' Sauce,

Pronounced by connoisseurs the only good Sauce. It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivalled for its flavor. We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits.

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AMUSEMENTS.

New Pittsburgh Opera House
JOHN ELLSLER..... Sole Lessee and Manager.
LAST NIGHT OF
EDWIN ADAMS.
Grand production of the superb Military Comedy, written by T. W. Robertson and the late Artemus Ward, entitled
OURS!
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, October 7, 1871, Now Scenery, Dresses, Costumes and Properties. Last line introduction of the
GREAT WESTERN BAND,
And a full Company of CITIZEN SOLDIERY, for the Military Effects.
The Eminent Young Actor, LAURENCE P. BARRETT, commences on Monday Evening, Oct. 9th, 1871.

For particulars and terms inquire of THOS. EWING, Esq., 156 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

FLOUR MILL PROPERTY
In Sharpsburg, Opposite Pittsburgh.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, October 11th, at 3 o'clock, on the premises, in Sharpsburg, opposite Pittsburgh, will be sold that valuable Flour Mill Property, known as the Emerald Steam Mills. The Lot is 92 feet front on Main street by 120 feet deep, and has a front of 120 feet in depth along Mill street. The improvement is a large Brick Building, 50 by 70 feet, four stories high, and the latest and most Improved Machinery, the capacity of which is 200 barrels per day. No small location for mill purposes in the county, and now doing a profitable business. The Machinery is now and in best order.

Terms—One-half cash, balance in three or four equal annual payments, with interest.

A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

JOHN H. STEWART.....ROBT. H. PATTERSON
And talented CHAPMAN SISTERS, supported by the Eminent Comedian, MR. E. LOCKE.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER
FRED. ALSOP..... Manager.
4½ STANWIX..... Stage Manager.
MATINEE THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, 2:30.
Last Week of the Great Scotch Champion, Prepared to fight Joe Coburn, in a grand Assault at Arms with Foxley Mace and James Cusick; Dutch Comedian and Negro Pedanto, Robert Butler; Frank Donaldson, Davis Troupe of Performing Dogs. 20 Stars To-night.
Monday New Artistes.

ESCAPED NUN.
Miss EDITH O'GORMAN.
ANOTHER LECTURE!
A NEW SUBJECT.
AT LIBRARY HALL,
Tuesday Evening, Oct. 10th.

NOTICE.—Twelve Hundred Reserved Seats were sold at the office Tuesday morning, and by evening a thousand People were in the Hall, and hundreds of persons turned away.

SUBJECT OF NEXT LECTURE.
"The Romish Priesthood, their Power over the People and What it Leads to. She will also explain How She Escaped from the Convent."

Tickets still remain 25 cents. Reserved seats only 15 cents extra. For sale at Library Hall ticket office, continuing each day from 9 to 12 A. M. and 1 to 6 P. M.

Be sure and get your tickets in time. After that hour ture the Hall will be opened half an hour earlier than last time.

Prof. DE LONG'S
Fashionable Dancing Academy,
AT LAFAYETTE HALL.